

STONE. *n. f.* [*stain*, Gothick; *ſtan*, Saxon; *ſtein*, Dutch.] Stones are bodies inſoluble, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water.
We underſtand by the term *ſtones* ſolide bodies, ſolid, not ductile under the hammer, fixed in the fire, not eaſily melted in it, and not to be diſſolved by water. *Stones* are arranged under two diſtinct ſeries, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* there are three general diſtinctions. 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the albeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *ſtones* there are alſo three general diſtinctions. 1. The opaque ſtones, as liſteliſte. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems.
Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of ſtone, And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakeſpeare.*
The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*
2. Piece of ſtone cut for building.
He ſhall bring forth the head ſtone with ſhoutings. *Zech. iv.*
3. Gem; precious ſtone.
I thought I ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineffable ſtones, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
4. Any thing made of ſtone.
Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the ſtone, *Shakeſpeare.*
Why then the lives.
5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus.
A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the ſtone I take to be the conſtant uſe of alechoof-ale. *Temple.*
A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed.
To make fruits without core or ſtone is a curioſity. *Bacon.*
7. Teſticle.
8. A weight containing fourteen pounds.
Does Wood think that we will ſell him a ſtone of wool for his counters? *Swift.*
9. **STONE** is uſed by way of exaggeration.
What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand ſtill. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*
The fellow held his breath, and lay ſtill, as if he was dead.
She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for ſtone dead. *L'Eſtrange.*
The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and flood ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*
10. To leave no **STONE** unturned. To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.
Women, that left no ſtone unturned
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiffles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*
He crimes invented, left unturned no ſtone
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*
STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.
Preſent her at the lect,
Because the bought ſtone jugs, and no ſcal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*
To **STONE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To peſt or beat or kill with ſtones.
Theſe people be almoſt ready to ſtone me. *Ex. xvii. 4.*
Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the ſtoning to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*
2. To harden.
On perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt ſtone my heart;
And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
STONEBREAK. *n. f.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*
STONECHATTER. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
STONECROP. *n. f.* A ſort of tree.
Stonecrop tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*
STONECUTTER. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *cutter*.] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.
A ſtonecutter's man had the veliculae of his lungs ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*
My proſecutor provided me a monument at the ſtonecutter's, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift.*
STONEFRUIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *fruit*.] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.
We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of ſtonefruit. *Boyle.*
STONEHAWK. *n. f.* A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*
STONEHORSE. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *horse*.] A horſe not caſtrated.
Where there is moſt arable land, ſtonehorses or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

STONEPIT. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pit*.] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.
There's one found in a ſtonepit. *Woodward.*
STONEPITCH. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *pitch*.] Hard inſoluble pitch.
The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as ſtonepitch.
STONEPLOVER. *n. f.* A bird. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
STONEMICKLE. *n. f.* A bird. *Ainſworth.*
STONENETWORK. *n. f.* [from *stone* and *work*.] Building of ſtone.
They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the ſtonework. *Mortimer.*
STONINESS. *n. f.* [from *stone*.] The quality of having many ſtones.
The name Hexton owes its original to the ſtonineſs of the place.
Small gravel or ſtonineſs is found therein. *Mortimer.*
STONY. *adj.* [from *stone*.]
1. Made of ſtone.
Nor ſtony tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shak. Jul. Ceſ.*
With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*
Nor ſlept the winds
Within their ſtony caves, but ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vex'd wilderneſs, whoſe tall'eſt pines,
Though rooted deep as high and ſturdieſt oaks,
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up sheer. *Milton's Paraſiſe Regain'd.*
Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,
And there the foil a ſtony harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*
As in ſpires he flood, he turn'd to ſtone;
The ſtony ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden.*
They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſpary or ſtony icicles. *Woodward.*
2. Abounding with ſtones.
From the ſtony Maenalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*
3. Petrified.
Now let the ſtony dart of ſenſeleſs cold
Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *F. Queen.*
4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.
The ſtony hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touch'd with any feeling in this caſe. *Halter.*
Thou art come to anſwer
A ſtony adverſary, an inhuman wretch
Unſcapable of pity. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the ſtony hearted villains know it. *Shakeſp.*
At this fight
My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,
It ſhall be ſtony. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
I will clear their ſenſes dark,
What may ſuffice, and ſoften ſtony hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Indiſſerence, clad in wildom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can ſtony bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*
STOOD. The preterite of *to ſtand*.
Adam, at the news,
Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow ſtood. *Milton.*
STOOL. *n. f.* [*ſtol*, Gothick; *ſtol*, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.]
1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair.
If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a ſtoel is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back.
Thou fearful fool,
Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?
Ne ſitt'eſt down on that ſame ſilver ſtoel, in which
To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Fa. Queen.*
Now which were wife, and which were fools?
Poor Alma ſits between two ſtoels. *Prior.*
The more the reads, the more perplex.
2. Evacuation by purgative medicines.
There be medicines that move ſtoels, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not ſtoels: thoſe that purge by ſtoel, are ſuch as enter not at all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the ſtrect are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewise downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
The perſiſtick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts; elſe one would have continual need of going to ſtoel. *Abraham on Aliments.*
3. **STOOL** of Repentance, or *catty ſtoel*, in the kirk of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays in the forenoon; and after ſermon

ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the head or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.
Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the ſtoel of repentance. *L'Eſtrange.*
STOOLBALL. *n. f.* [*ſtoel* and *ball*.] A play where balls are driven from ſtoel to ſtoel.
While Betty dances on the green,
And Suſan is at ſtoelball ſeen. *Prior.*
To **STOOP**. *v. n.* [*ſteupian*, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.]
1. To bend down; to bend forward.
Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward,
and ſtooped toward the earth. *Raleigh.*
2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking.
When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, ſtooping for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*
He ſtooping open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*
3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit.
I am the ſon of Henry the fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to ſtoop. *Shakeſp.*
Mighty in her ſhips flood Carthage long,
And ſwept the riches of the world from far;
Yet ſtoop'd to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryd.*
4. To deſcend from rank or dignity.
He that condeſcended ſo far, and ſtooped ſo low, to invite and to bring us to heaven, will not reſuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*
Where men of great wealth ſtoop to huſbandry, it multiplies riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*
5. To yield; to be inferior.
Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,
And ſtoop inglorious. *Milton.*
Theſe are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not ſtoop to Rome. *Addiſon.*
6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend.
They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch concurrence of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtablished, are to exact obedience of all men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far ſtoop as to hold themſelves in ſuſpence from taking any effect upon you, till ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*
7. To come down on prey as a falcon.
The bird of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayett plume before him drove. *Milton.*
8. To alight from the wing.
Satan ready now
To ſtoop with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*
Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,
And ſtoop with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryden.*
9. To ſink to a lower place.
Cow'ring low
With blandiſhment, each bird ſtoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*
STOOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward.
2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority.
Can any loyal ſubject ſee
With patience ſuch a ſtoop from ſovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*
3. Fall of a bird upon its prey.
Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a ſtoop at ev'ry fair.
An eagle made a ſtoop at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange.*
4. [*Stoppa*, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.
Come, lieutenant, I have a ſtoop of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
There's nothing more in me, fir, but may be ſqueez'd out without racking, only a ſtoop or two of wine.
A caldron of fat beef, and ſtoop of ale,
On the huzzaging mob ſhall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the nicest art,
Ragouls of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*
STOOPINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downward.
Nani was noted to tread ſoftly, to walk ſtoopingly, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Watton.*
To **STOP**. *v. a.* [*ſtopper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.]
1. To hinder from progrefſive motion.
From the oracle
They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had
Shall ſtop or ſpur me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Can any drefſes find a way
To ſtop th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorſet.*

2. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe.
3. To hinder from action.
As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall ſtop me of this boaiſting. *2 Cor. xi. 10.*
4. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing.
Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon flood,
And ſtopp'd his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*
5. To ſuppreſs.
Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and ſtop the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*
He, on occaſion of ſtopping my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deligned. *Dryden.*
6. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers.
In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you ſtop a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
7. To cloſe any aperture.
Smite every fenced city, ſtop all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. *2 Kings iii. 19.*
They pulled away the ſhoulder, and ſtopp'd their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech. vii. 11.*
A hawk's bell, the holes ſtopp'd up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and ſtop the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*
His majeſty ſtopp'd a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*
Stoppings and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*
They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to ſtop my mouth or force my conſent. *King Charles.*
Celſus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be ſtopp'd. *Arbutnot.*
8. To obſtruct; to encumber.
Mountains of ice that ſtop th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*
To **STOP**. *v. n.* To ceſſe to go forward.
Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again. *Shak. H. VIII.*
When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*
If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*
STOP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Ceſſation of progrefſive motion.
Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,
Muſt have a ſtop. *Shakeſpeare.*
The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full ſtop
Packs and ſhuts up her gawdy ſhop,
Miſtakes her cue, and doth diſplay. *Cleaveland.*
A lion, ranging for his prey, made a ſtop on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*
2. Hindrance of progrefſ; obſtruction.
In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the ſtops it would make in the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*
Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the ſtops and embarrasſes of coaches near both theſe gates. *Grant.*
My praife the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,
And, by delays, to put a ſtop to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*
Occult qualities put a ſtop to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*
Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more ſtops, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*
Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a ſtop to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
3. Hindrance of action.
'Tis a great ſtop towards the maſtery of our deſires to give this ſtop to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*
4. Ceſſation of action.
Look you to the guard to-night;
Let's teach ourſelves that honourable ſtop,
Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſpeare.*
5. Interruption.
Thou art full of love and honeſty,
And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;
Therefore theſe ſtops of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*
6. Prohibition